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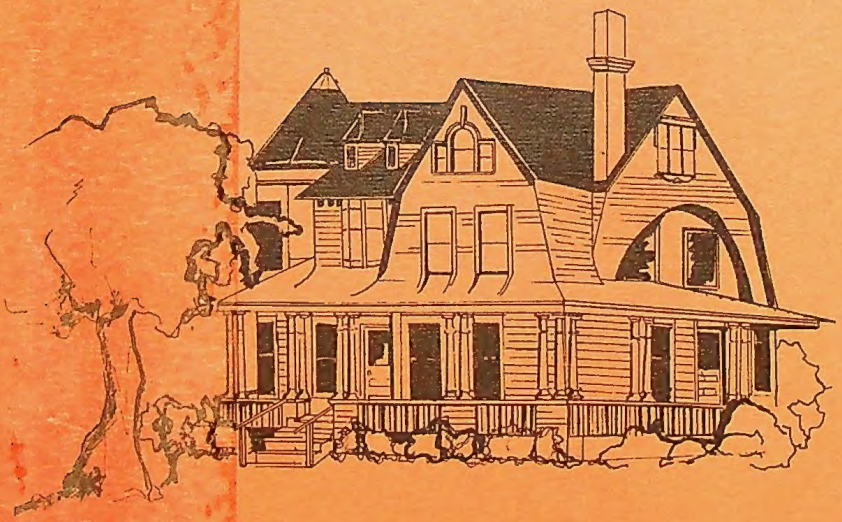
CASE

...Gone Tomorrow?



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Cover picture is 450 Kingsley.

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...Gone Tomorrow?

"Neat Cottages" & "Handsome Residences"

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Palo Alto AAUW

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Preface

The importance of saving our environment is no longer disputed, but people are not so frequently aware that environment includes man-made as well as natural surroundings. Historic structures are an element of the former. Believing that some of the early homes of the city are therefore worthy of a permanent place in the local environment, it is the hope of AAUW that this booklet will increase awareness of their location and value among Palo Alto's citizens and civic authorities.

An outstanding book, Here Today, *prepared by the Junior League of San Francisco, surveys the historic structures of San Mateo, San Francisco, and Marin Counties. Our booklet is an attempt, on a much smaller scale, to continue the record on the other side of San Francisquito Creek.*

The houses included are intended as a sample. They were selected on the basis of age (most were built before 1900), representative architecture, civic contributions of their occupants, condition, and probability of remaining. Many houses, although they satisfied these criteria, were omitted due to lack of detailed data.

The booklet is arranged geographically to facilitate viewing. A walking tour would be appropriate for the "Professorville" and "College Terrace" sections, and a bike tour for "Beyond the City Limits".

Architectural terms are defined and illustrated in the first section.

The material for this booklet was drawn largely from the outstanding files and publications of the Palo Alto Historical Association, whose librarian, Mrs. Ruth Wilson, was most helpful. Among many long-time residents who gave generously of their knowledge are Everett Calderwood, Berton Crandall, Charles Ellett, Miss Grace Stillson, and Alfred Werry. Birge Clark provided valuable assistance with architectural as well as with historical information. Earlier research done by residents of "Professorville" under the leadership of Mrs. James Judy and Mrs. Jesse W. Wilson was heavily drawn upon. Miss Elinor Cogswell graciously assisted with the editing and Mrs. Claudia Seehusen helped with the layout. Creative Publications, Inc. donated the use of their Composer typewriter. The unusual interest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Valkenburgh at Altoan Press was valuable and encouraging.

Photographs: The old photographs are from the Palo Alto Historical Association files. Those of 1044 Bryant, 365 Lincoln, 433 Kingsley, and 221 Kingsley were taken by Lloyd Reise and Kenneth Gardiner. Other photographs were taken by AAUW members. The line drawings are by Mrs. Louis Lawrence.

Historic Houses Section of
The Palo Alto Branch of
The American Association of University Women
Mrs. Bradford Woolley, Chairman
Mrs. Gerald Pugh, Vice-chairman
Mrs. John Winter, Vice-chairman

Mrs. Norman Baldwin, Mrs. Douglass Couch, Mrs. Harry Hewitt, Mrs. Robert Jack, Mrs. Bruce McCaul, Mrs. Richard McEwen, Mrs. John Meschke, Mrs. James Opfer, Mrs. Douglas Ousterhout, Mrs. John Rawson, Miss Suzanne Schettler, Miss Claire Still.

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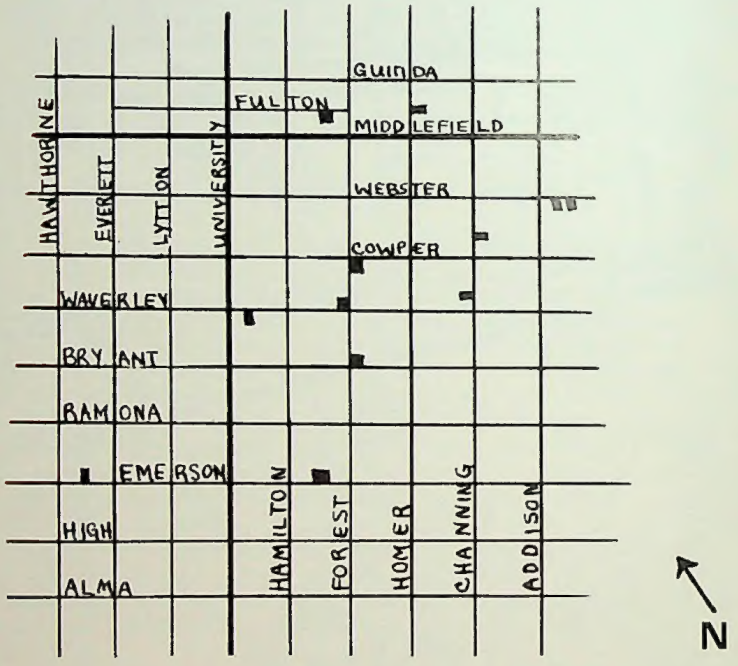
Original Palo Alto



In 1890 Palo Alto was a grain field with five houses. Its neighbors to the north and south, Menlo Park and Mayfield, were nearly 40 years old. Three years later Palo Alto incorporated by a vote of 98 to 21. The population was small, but optimistic and progressive, and by 1900 Palo Alto was bigger than either of its neighbors.

Of course, the reason for Palo Alto's founding was the founding of Stanford University. In those days the boundary between the university and the town, El Camino Real, known as "The Highway," was little more than a path. Only since it has been paved and widened has the distance between town and gown likewise been widened.

Those early close ties with the university were largely responsible for Palo Alto's solid origins and consequent growth. The builders of the university--craftsmen and faculty--were not merely residents, but active in fostering the town's beginnings and development.

The nucleus of the new town in the grain field was immediately around University Avenue. There were located what contemporary newspapers called the "neat cottages," the homes of the artisans and merchants. Sprinkled between were the homes of the more affluent, known as "handsome residences." Toward the bay were the dairies, orchards, and strawberry ranches. The professors congregated on Lincoln and Kingsley, commuting to the campus on foot or by bicycle via Embarcadero.

A HOME

—AT THE—

UNIVERSITY TOWN.

34 Choice Lots For Sale

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Monday, March 13, 1893.

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Is unquestionably the most desirably situated for a permanent home, or suburban residence of any town on the Coast. The future of this charming villa is discernible to the stranger and heartily acknowledged by all acquainted with it.

Homes on Easy Terms,

One-third Cash, One-third in Six, and One-third in Twelve Months.

Interest on deferred payments, 7 per cent.

F. W. Tucker's advertisement described "Easy Terms" in 1893.

DOWNTOWN: A VARIED ASSORTMENT

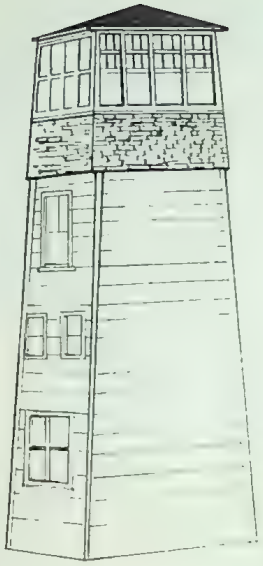
225 Emerson is elaborately detailed for its size.

The area along San Francisquito Creek was unpopulated, but many buildings were constructed between University and Everett. Unfortunately, most of these Victorian houses have not survived because of the increasing commercialization of the area. However, the "neat cottage" at **225 Emerson** which G. H. Rosebrook built in 1893 still stands unchanged. It demonstrates the abundant use of mill-work popular during the period. Over the slanted bay is a gable decorated with spindles and a fan-shaped carving. Behind this fanciful woodwork, shingles decorate the surface of the gable. The fan motif is repeated at the ends of the gable and in the brackets which embrace the sides of the bay. The only drastic change is in its surroundings, for in the 1890's the land from Hawthorne to the creek consisted of pasture and grain fields, while in the other direction one could see University Avenue and the small but fast-growing town.

Nestled between modern business structures at **625 Emerson** is one of the town's first apartment buildings. It was financed in 1903 by Mr. J. B. Daley, a pioneer businessman, at a cost of $7000. This two-story gray and white building has weathered the years well. It contains four six-room flats, each with its own entrance. The arch motif dominates the decorative details of the railing, the supporting structure of the side porches and the center entrances. The leaded glass windows are a typical turn-of-the-century feature. Numerous brackets and the carved bargeboard add to the total pattern.

625-31 Emerson is an unusually well-maintained residence in commercial surroundings.

The tall tank house, now attached, once stood over the cooperative well whose water was shared by the homes of the "Big Four," Professors Angell, C. D. Marx, Murray, and Wing, and also that of W. W. Thoburn.



Tank house behind 345 Lincoln.

The substantial house at **334 Lincoln,** reminiscent of colonial architecture, was built in 1896 for the Reverend William P. Hyde. The house is pleasingly symmetrical, the slanted bay being centered over the main entrance and flanked by pairs of windows. Even the dormers balance each other. When Hyde's son, William F. Hyde, was asked by the Stanfords to found and operate the campus bookstore, the family decided to build in Palo Alto so the other seven children could avail themselves of the university. The Hydes were only one of many families who were attracted to Palo Alto for this reason. After her father's death, Laura Hyde offered board and room to Stanford people. At one time the entire law faculty was housed there until each had married.

334 Lincoln, home of the education-minded Hyde family.

Decorative balconies add interest to the brown-shingled house at 365 Lincoln.

Palo Alto's original subdivider, J. J. Morris, sold one of his lots in 1896 to Professor Leander M. Hoskins, professor of applied mechanics. In the same year *The Palo Alto Times* noted that Professor Hoskins was building "an especially fine residence" for $8000, and to this day **365 Lincoln** remains especially fine. The prominent and substantial beams under the eaves and the decorative balconies classify it as the Craftsman style of architecture, a term which can be applied to many houses built in Palo Alto in the first three decades of this century.

381 Lincoln was built in 1894 for Mr. M. H. Kingore, who was very active in community affairs. He was city recorder and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Methodist Church. He moved to Berkeley in 1898 and rented his eight-room home and carriage house here for $25 a month.

Through the hedge across the street, one can see the front portion of the gray shingle house now numbered **1110 Waverley.** John Charles Lounsbury Fish had his home built in 1897. Four years earlier he had started his career as professor of civil engineering at Stanford. Being attuned to student needs and curriculum relevancy, he developed a course in engineering economics and published a textbook which brought him international recognition.

CHANNING AVENUE

Incising decorates the bargeboard and the smaller front gable of 459 Channing.

Just a short distance away is a relatively subdued Victorian at **459 Channing.** Built in 1896, it was the home of Frank Kasson, founder and editor of *The Palo Alto Live Oak.* Kasson and his wife, Frances, published the first issue of their weekly newspaper on October 28, 1896. This paper, which contains a wealth of local color about the Palo Alto of the 1890's, existed only three years before it merged with *The Palo Alto Times.*

The house today is in excellent condition and gives a feeling of charming simplicity not found in many of its contemporaries. The return of the eaves is a classical element, but the shell motif on both the front and side gables and the incising on the bargeboard are Victorian features.

W. S. BIGLER GROCERY CO.

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Our delivery is prompt.

526 Channing Ave. **Opposite Public School**

Telephone Black 64

This advertisement appeared in the September 24, 1903 issue of The Palo Altan.

Although it is a residence, the neighborhood landmark at **532 Channing** cannot be overlooked. The Channing Market has been a source of school children's penny candy for more than 70 years. At one time an elementary school was next door and the high school was across the street. William Bigler, an early owner, felt that the phenomenal growth of Palo Alto toward Embarcadero made a grocery store so far from the center of town worthwhile. The exterior is quaint, trimmed only by the cornice at the top of the square false front.

These twin cottages are examples of Henry Hook's distinctive style of carpentry.

The twin cottages at **1022 and 1026 Webster** were built in 1893 by Henry Hook and his son, early Palo Alto carpenters. During their first decade the houses provided temporary homes for some of the many newcomers to the growing town. Identical in form, each house has a steep, slanted roof line, a small peaked gable, and a porch roof supported by lathe-cut posts. Incised carving on top of the posts gives a distinctly Victorian mien to the houses. A few decorative details of these symmetrical twins differ, such as the more ornate molding around the windows and the door of 1026 and the shapes of the shingles which fill the gable of each house.

Around the corner on the same block, facing Addison, are three more cottages built by Mr. Hook. A careful look at their roof lines may help you distinguish which ones they are.

ON THE EDGE OF TOWN

Although Henry Wade-Mahany's house on Middlefield was within the city limits of Palo Alto when it was built in 1895, it was in a decidedly rural setting. While awaiting the completion of their home, the family moved into their new barn and immediately set to work planting a fruit orchard. Around 1910 the house was moved back to a lot behind its original location and turned around to face Fulton, where it still exists as **640 Fulton**. The slanted bay is under a gable covered with fish scale shingles. This motif is repeated on the opposite side of the house with a similar bay supporting a miniature gable.

Within sight of the Wade-Mahanys' house were haystacks and horses on the corner of Homer and Guinda, owned by Thomas Cardoza, a dairy farmer. The nine Cardoza children could walk on a path through the fields to their father's dairy ranch, near the present Bayshore Freeway. The Cardozas' house at **760 Homer** was about five years old when the family bought it from J. S. Butler in 1900, and though the rustic setting has vanished, the exterior of the house is relatively unaltered. A Queen Anne look is achieved by the helmeted tower and the variously shaped shingles within the front gable.

760 Homer was the residence of a dairy farmer.

Beyond the City Limits

THE MANSIONS

Along University Avenue there were four outstanding homes--outstanding because they were islands in a sea of grain and because they were each designed on a grand scale.

The Dayan mansion at **449 Seneca,** a square house in the Classical Colonial style, was built in 1895. It was one of the first Palo Alto homes executed in one of several styles which were about to replace the extraordinary, asymmetric Victorian. Originally the house fronted on University and boasted a sweeping lawn and palm-lined drive like its neighbor. Under the wide, bracketed eaves is a decorative frieze, which is repeated above the windows. The main entrance, now on the side, has a columned portico and opens into an extravagantly large reception hall. Throughout the interior of the house the infrequent but bold details echo the classical style.

Mrs. Dayan was active in the new town, taking charge of the landscaping of University Avenue and Alma, while her husband arranged for the graveling. Mr. Dayan was an officer of the Southern Pacific Railroad and commuted to San Francisco.

Early photograph of 449 Seneca suggests its once spacious surroundings.

The home of John A. Squire at **900 University** is no doubt a familiar landmark. It was built in 1904 at a cost of about $15,000. Since Mr. Squire was a student of Greek and Latin, Greek Revival architecture appealed to his classic tastes. Four Ionic columns support the front portico. Above is the triangular pediment found in Greek temples. Its regularity and massive size convey to the viewer a sense of nobility. Imagine it standing almost alone, far out on University Avenue, surrounded by an acre of lawn and approached by a palm-lined drive.

The stately home built for the Squire family at 900 University faces an uncertain future.

509 Hale – 1900

Parties were numerous when the three Squire daughters were growing up. The main first floor rooms--the parlor, drawing room, and dining room--could be thrown open by means of sliding panels and thereby easily accommodate 150 guests.

509 Hale – 1970

Another Southern Pacific officer and early commuter lived a block farther out at **509 Hale.** T. H. Goodman had his house built in 1897. It has elements of the Dutch Colonial style. The interior of the house is appropriate in scale to the massive volume of the exterior. The rooms are large and the staircase grand.

As there were only two houses on this block in the early years, **567 Hale** was next door to the Goodman house. It was built for Walter D. Tobey in 1904 at a cost of $18,000, and by today's standards it is a mansion. The barn alone had four rooms for servants in addition to the loft and stable. Behind it was the tank house whose details were certainly not neglected by the architect. A grape arbor used to extend from one side of the house and a large veranda for entertaining from the other. It is not stucco which covers the house but concrete over out-sized beams. The dentil and brackets under the eaves are an appropriately strong statement for a house of such substantial character.

As Mr. Tobey had accumulated a fortune in the lumber business in Nevada, the interior displays a large amount of wood in unusual variety. The living room is trimmed in white cypress. The magnificent reception hall is in redwood. Pilasters (flattened columns) line the walls. Square columns frame the massive staircase and the three leaded windows on the side of the house rise with the steps. When the sun shines through the amber glass, the reception hall is radiant.

An early photograph showing tank house, barn, and grape arbor at 567 Hale.

ASHBY'S ADDITION

Did you ever wonder why the streets of old Palo Alto angle off just past Middlefield? This change in direction is not by random chance. Channing, Boyce, Lincoln, and Hamilton follow boundaries of the Boyce and Ashby properties, which predate Palo Alto.

Soon after Anna and Samuel Boyce acquired their land in 1883, they began making improvements. The most enduring is their house at **955 Channing**, which is now considerably modernized in appearance. It has been suggested that the Boyces added on to an existing structure which had been a stagecoach stop as early as the 1870's. The only tangible reminder of its age is a tank house, or water tower, which stands behind the residence.

In 1890 Mr. Boyce deeded half the property to his sister, Ella Ashby, and her husband, Delmar, who had built a small house on the land the previous year. This delightful Victorian cottage is still standing and thriving as **1145 Forest.** It is in prime

1145 Forest predates the founding of Palo Alto.

Window detail at 1145 Forest

condition, retaining the charm of the past, but the conveniences of the present. The porch is supported by simple columns. The tall, narrow windows are topped with jagged mill work which is framed with an entablature supported by brackets. Such complex detail is unusual for a simple farm house. This house was not originally at its present location, but was situated on the side of the "island" (the grassy strip which divides the street in the 1000 block of Forest) until around 1910. At the former location there was a well with a tank house where the residents of "Ashby's Addition," as the tract was called, obtained their water.

Ashby, described as an orchardist and fruit grower, also hoped to build a cannery on part of his land. This ambition was not realized, but his other project of dividing his land into town lots has surpassed his wildest dream. In 1893 he began advertising "choice building lots for sale,"the most expensive of which was $450.

1001 Forest and its carriage house in their original grandeur.

This early photograph of 1023 Forest shows more towers than it has today.

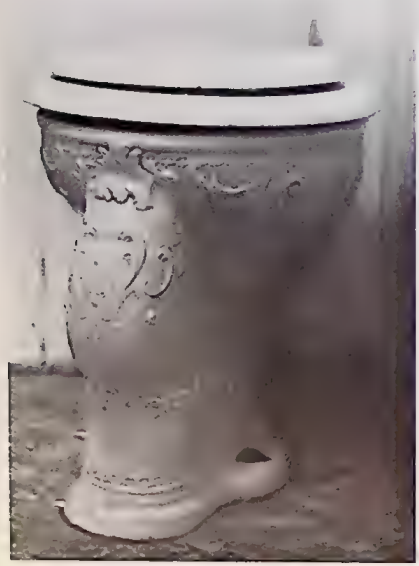
On the first lot, at the corner of Hale, is **1001 Forest.** Today, because of extensive changes made to its exterior, it bears little resemblance to the mansion built for Elizabeth Flint in 1895. However, in back of this house remains the original carriage house, uniquely renovated in keeping with the era of its origin. It is visible proof that even a derelict wreck can be saved to give historic depth to our present environment.

Next door stands a notable and well-preserved example of Victorian architecture, **1023 Forest.** It was built in 1896 by the contractor, M. P. Madison, for Mrs. Agnes Herzinger at a cost of $6500, not a small price to pay for a house in the 1890's.

A close look at this house will reveal a myriad of details which typify the large Victorian homes of the period. The bottle-shaped columns with Corinthianlike capitals support a gable filled with embossed plaster. The arch cut in this gable is braced with a spindle. The house boasts three balconies. The smallest is recessed and topped with a helmet roof, which complements the larger helmet on the Queen Anne tower at the left. This larger helmet sports a mushroom-shaped finial. Beneath the roof a frieze of carved scallops embraces the circumference of the house. The gable on the far side of the house has a round window as well as decorative plaster similar to that in the gable over the porch.

Inside the house the maple staircase is a tribute to the skill of O. L. Long, one of the "finest grainers from San Jose," according to his contemporaries. The lower portion of the hallway walls is covered with the original heavy embossed paper. This house was one of the first in Palo Alto to be constructed with ducts for central heating.

Mrs. Herzinger's next door neighbor was Professor Alphonso G. Newcomer of the Stanford English department. His large home, built in 1896, still stands.

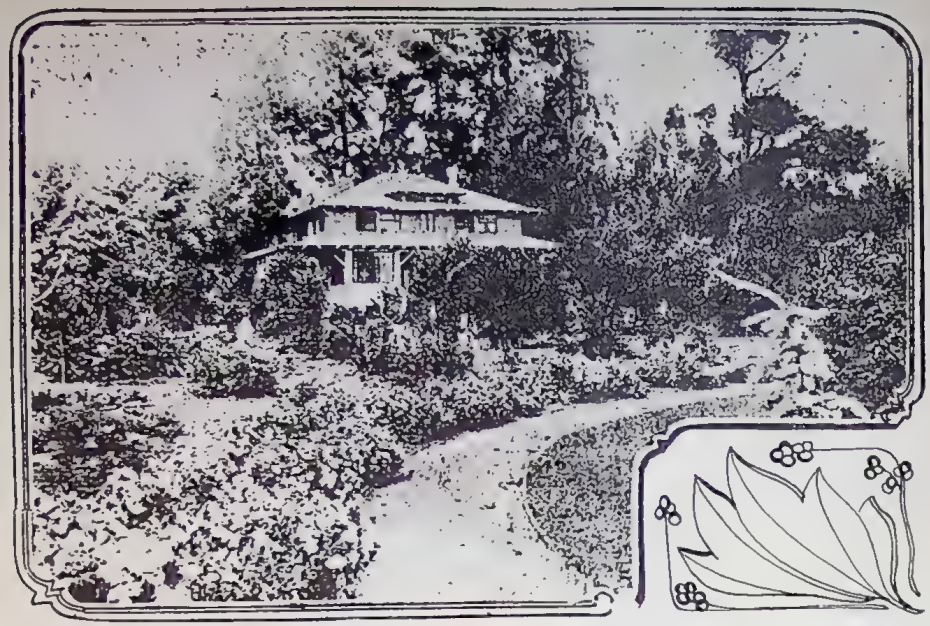


Woodcarvings from 1023 Forest

An unexpected cottage at 1110 Hamilton.

Back around the corner at **1110 Hamilton** is a modest but well-preserved "neat cottage" built in 1897 for Eric Peterson. It was later inhabited by Dan Woods, who drove a stagecoach between Redwood City and La Honda. The four-room house is representative of the less pretentious homes of that time.

Thus by 1897 there existed a sparsely populated neighborhood outside the city limits. Because this area is still zoned as residential, the Victorian houses here have not deteriorated and suffered from the neglect besetting many nearer the downtown section. They remain to reflect the graciousness of a time past.



1456 Edgewood in 1912 when Hamilton was the nearest street. The house was 50 years old then and had already undergone many changes.

IN THE GRAIN FIELDS

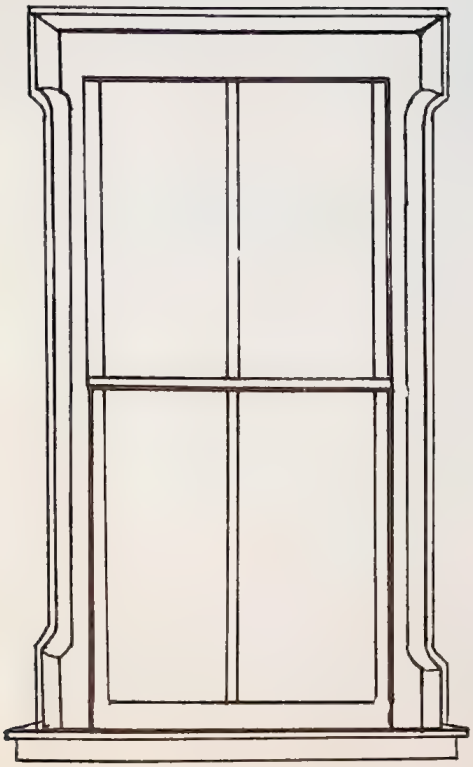
Still farther out from town, amid the orchards, wheat fields and strawberry ranches, were a few homes which today are almost hidden by mature and abundant plantings or swallowed up by new tracts.

Most of the streets in the Crescent Park area are post-1930 improvements. Only Newell (formerly Embarcadero) and Channing existed before 1900. Because there were few streets, the residents of the grain fields were isolated. Going into town was difficult, as a person had only two choices: to cross the creek and come out by El Palo Alto, or to go down Newell to Channing. Of course, during the growing season one could not walk through the fields.

The well-hidden house at **1456 Edgewood** has had three street addresses: first Embarcadero (now named after Dr. William A. Newell), then Hamilton Avenue Extension, and finally Edgewood. Parts of the house date back to 1866, making it the oldest house in Palo Alto. Dr. Newell, a prominent physician in San Francisco, bought 47½ acres from Henry Seale in 1864 for a country house. Besides several farm buildings, Dr. Newell had a "variety orchard" and a grove of eucalyptus trees, some of the first to be brought over from Australia. A few remain along the creek.

The year after Palo Alto was founded, the Newells died and the property was unoccupied for about fifteen years until purchased by a dentist, Dr. A. A. McIntyre. He reconstructed the house using the original material. In 1909 it was further remodeled and enlarged by Senator Marshall Black. Subsequent owners have continued to make changes, all of which are visible in irregularities of foundation and the floor plan. The garden, although reduced in size, exhibits more continuity than the house. It is still a lush retreat and contains a lemon, a loquat, and a walnut tree from Dr. Newell's original orchard. The charming home at **1450 Edgewood** was once the carriage house.

Wood window moldings at 1517 Louisa Court simulate masonry.



At **1517 Louisa Court** stands a large frame farmhouse, the side of which faces the street. The front, with a handsome veranda somewhat reminiscent of Monterey houses, is hidden by one house of the tract which now surrounds it. The Joseph Greer house formerly was reached from Newell through a gate made of two massive redwood posts which had been cornerposts in the old Greer adobe. They succumbed to the developers' bulldozer. The few decorative details are restrained, such as the window trim on the first floor, wooden copies of masonry. Though built in 1905, it represents a link with the earliest history of Palo Alto.

The builder of the house, Joseph F. Greer, was the son of John Greer, an Irish sea captain who came to San Francisco in 1850. He married Maria Luisa Soto Coppinger whose father, Rafael Soto, was the holder of a Spanish land grant occupied by him in 1835 and known as Rancho Rinconada de Arroyo de San Francisquito. This grant covered the area from the great redwood on the creek to the marshy baylands, south to approximately Colorado Avenue, over to El Camino Real and thence back to the tall tree. After California became

a state, Greer applied to the U. S. Land Commission seeking confirmation of Rafael Soto's original grant, but his petition was denied. During this litigation Thomas and Henry Seale, contractors in San Francisco, became acquainted with John Greer and offered to take up his cause in return for a piece of the property. In 1865 Henry Seale obtained confirmation of the grant and was rewarded with approximately 1400 acres of the Soto property. Thus, Seale and Greer became the major property holders in what is now Palo Alto. In 1887 Timothy Hopkins, the adopted son of Mark Hopkins, bought over 700 acres of land from Seale and Greer, acting as agent for Leland Stanford. This land became original Palo Alto. Greer Road preserves the name of this early family.

1129 Parkinson formerly was a school named Manzanita Hall.

The area adjacent to the Community Center was occupied by only two buildings in 1895. One was a preparatory school whose boarders' only potential prey on Halloween was the other structure, the house of the Welch family. The school, at **1129 Parkinson,** originally known as Manzanita Hall, was the successor to the Palo Alto Preparatory School for Boys founded by Frank Cramer in 1893. In 1919 Manzanita Hall was reorganized by Colonel Richard P. Kelly as the Palo Alto Military Academy. It was described in *The Palo Alto Times* in 1895 as having two stories, an attic, a deep basement, and a porch across the front and one side. The building contained 20 rooms, including library, dining room, living rooms, kitchen, and students' rooms.

The other structure in this neighborhood, originally known as Alba Park, is the beautifully preserved house at **1295 Wilson.** Its style is a delightful combination of Greek Revival and Victorian. The corner boards, slab window frames, and return of the eaves suggest the former, while the numerous gables with barge-boards and shingles, and the several bays with pendant-adorned brackets, are Victorian elements.

Lorenzo Welch had been a wheat farmer near Brentwood in Contra Costa County. He moved here with his family of five children so that they could attend high school, an advantage many California towns did not provide. The 20 or so acres adjoining the house were leased to Chinese produce farmers. The main crop was strawberries, a commodity for which Palo Alto was well known.

1295 Wilson –a refined blend of architectural styles

Professorville

Shortly after Palo Alto was opened for development, several of Stanford University's first faculty members began to build houses in this section of the new town. Since the area was noticeably set apart from the other populated district, it became known as "Professorville" to the townspeople. Stanford's policy of granting only an 80-year lease on university land, rather than outright ownership for residents, was a compelling reason for some faculty people to build in town, and this location provided easy access to the campus via Embarcadero. Professorville is now a California registered point of historical interest.

1005 Bryant –an early photograph taken before addition of the living room.

The large, gracious home at **1005 Bryant** was built for Professor Frank Angell in 1892. Like so many of the houses in the neighborhood, its bulk and brown shingles radiate a warm feeling. The first floor interior is paneled in redwood and offers four hearths. With fires blazing and abundant evergreen boughs, it is a special delight at Christmas.

Professor Angell was a member of the original faculty of 1891-92. He was the head of the psychology department and soon became Stanford's first track coach and chairman of the Committee on Athletics. In March 1933, President Wilbur paid him tribute as the "Father of Stanford Athletics" and Stanford's old oval was dedicated Angell Field.

Professor Augustus Tabor Murray had **1019 Bryant** built in 1893. The Murrays were the first Quakers to reside in Palo Alto. He was a professor of Greek, and like his neighbors, greatly interested in athletics, especially tennis.

The neighborhood seemed to draw athletes as well as scholars. James Perrin Smith, professor of geology and noted baseball pitcher, resided at **1035 Bryant** from 1899, when it was built, until 1904. He became a world authority on ammonites, whose fossil record he believed to contain the best available history of the development of life.

1044 Bryant, the childhood home of Russell and Sigurd Varian.

Russell and Sigurd Varian's family moved into **1044 Bryant** in 1903, a year after it was built. The brothers were later to become co-inventors with Dr. William Hansen of the Klystron tube. The downstairs parlor of the originally brown-shingled house was used as a school for the Varians' theosophical teachings and literary interests. Their father, John Varian, inspired his sons with a love for camping which may account for their having been instrumental in the establishment of Castle Rock State Park. It is said that John and his sons were camping in the back yard on the night of the 1906 earthquake and woke up to see many a modest lady running down the street in her nightie.

Always inventive as children, their talents led them into electronics, and in 1948 they founded Varian Associates.

The talented Bernard Maybeck, most of whose work is in the East Bay, is believed to have designed the brown-shingled "sun-bonnet" house at **1061 Bryant** for Emma Kellogg in 1899. The earlier cottage Maybeck designed on this site, described by *The Palo Alto Times* as the "oddest, neatest, tastiest house in Palo Alto," had burned that spring.

A contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright, he was similarly avant-garde in his sensitivity to materials, his stress on functional design, and his blending of the indoors with the outdoors. Characteristic Maybeck features are the brown-shingled exterior with bold projecting beams, redwood paneling on the interior, and the Japanese-influenced sliding doors to the living room and dining room. Emma Kellogg was the sister-in-law of Joseph Hutchinson, whose home occupied the entire block to the northeast.

Sunbonnet house at 1061 Bryant.

In the 300 block of Lincoln there are several houses that date from Palo Alto's first decade. Having been well maintained, they make this block not only one of the oldest, but one of the loveliest in the city. The handsome brown shingle at **308 Lincoln** was built in 1900 by Mrs. William A. Kimball who, with contractor Gustav Laumeister, was responsible for several houses in the neighborhood. The warmth of the exterior is carried inside by extensive redwood paneling, a beamed ceiling, and a large hearth. The garage at the rear was originally a stable.

Beautifully maintained house at 318 Lincoln.

318 Lincoln, with its whimsical twin dormers, was the home of Nathan Abbott, the first dean of the Stanford Law School. It was built in 1901. Harvard guest lecturer William James, the father of American psychology, was a house guest when the San Francisco earthquake struck; he refused to leave his room so he could record his sensations firsthand.

Across the street at **331 Lincoln** is the home of Wilbur Wilson Thoburn. Thoburn was a professor of bionomics, the discipline now called ecology. He was also an ordained deacon and served as Methodist minister in Mayfield. His influence was one of the most profound and far-reaching of all the early Stanford professors. He was in intimate touch with Stanford's and Palo Alto's spiritual needs, whether leading worship services in homes or the Christian Endeavor Society's meetings "under the oak near Parkinson's lumber yard, so planks could be borrowed to seat the growing audience."

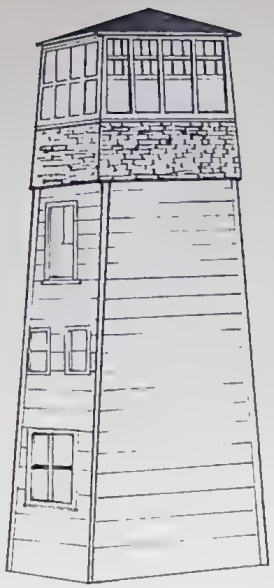
The Thoburn home is a two-story ten-room residence. Fish scale shingles and stained glass in the attic gable hint of its 1893 origin. In 1899 a cottage was added at the rear of the residence for Mrs. Thoburn's mother; a year later it was detached and moved to the adjoining lot, becoming **329 Lincoln.**

There is no doubt that the house at **345 Lincoln** was built in 1893 as the date is still proudly displayed in a shield over the front entrance. Its style might be termed eclectic, combining as it does a variety of architectural orders. The window proportions, slanted bays, and incising beside the shield are Victorian features. The triangular pediment, the blocks suspended from it, the pilasters, and columns are Greek forms and the roof is Dutch Colonial. Such combinations, usually more extensive and ornate, could hardly be overdone in the 1890's. The more styles which could be supported by one structure, the better.

Its long-time owner, Charles B. Wing, was professor of civil engineering at Stanford from 1892 to 1945. Along with fellow professor and neighbor, C. D. Marx, he helped develop Palo Alto's first public water and electric systems and helped restore the university buildings after the 1906 earthquake. In addition, Professor Wing served as city councilman for 25 years and as mayor from 1901 to 1909. Two vital Wing memorials are the uniquely constructed Stanford Stadium, which he designed, and Big Basin State Park, first of the park system, which he as an ardent conservationist helped father and nurture.

345 Lincoln combines a variety of architectural styles.

The tall tank house, now attached, once stood over the cooperative well whose water was shared by the homes of the "Big Four," Professors Angell, C. D. Marx, Murray, and Wing, and also that of W. W. Thoburn.



Tank house behind 345 Lincoln.

The substantial house at **334 Lincoln,** reminiscent of colonial architecture, was built in 1896 for the Reverend William P. Hyde. The house is pleasingly symmetrical, the slanted bay being centered over the main entrance and flanked by pairs of windows. Even the dormers balance each other. When Hyde's son, William F. Hyde, was asked by the Stanfords to found and operate the campus bookstore, the family decided to build in Palo Alto so the other seven children could avail themselves of the university. The Hydes were only one of many families who were attracted to Palo Alto for this reason. After her father's death, Laura Hyde offered board and room to Stanford people. At one time the entire law faculty was housed there until each had married.

334 Lincoln, home of the education-minded Hyde family.

Decorative balconies add interest to the brown-shingled house at 365 Lincoln.

Palo Alto's original subdivider, J. J. Morris, sold one of his lots in 1896 to Professor Leander M. Hoskins, professor of applied mechanics. In the same year *The Palo Alto Times* noted that Professor Hoskins was building "an especially fine residence" for $8000, and to this day **365 Lincoln** remains especially fine. The prominent and substantial beams under the eaves and the decorative balconies classify it as the Craftsman style of architecture, a term which can be applied to many houses built in Palo Alto in the first three decades of this century.

381 Lincoln was built in 1894 for Mr. M. H. Kingore, who was very active in community affairs. He was city recorder and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Methodist Church. He moved to Berkeley in 1898 and rented his eight-room home and carriage house here for $25 a month.

Through the hedge across the street, one can see the front portion of the gray shingle house now numbered **1110 Waverley.** John Charles Lounsbury Fish had his home built in 1897. Four years earlier he had started his career as professor of civil engineering at Stanford. Being attuned to student needs and curriculum relevancy, he developed a course in engineering economics and published a textbook which brought him international recognition.

1136 Waverley, the home of "Daddy" Marx, who played equally important roles in the development of Stanford and Palo Alto.

The unusual orientation of **1136 Waverley** is the result of its being moved from 357 Kingsley. Like Professor Wing's home, built in the same year, it combines elements of several styles. Its roof line is Dutch, but the return of the eaves, the pediments over the porch and on the dormer are classical. Its owner, Charles David Marx, was the sixth professor appointed to the Stanford faculty and established the civil engineering department. He played an equally important role in establishing Palo Alto. "Daddy Marx," as he was known to all, was an early town trustee and a long-time member of the Board of Public Works. In the latter capacity he was cited for "remarkable voluntary service of inestimable value to the city of Palo Alto." Such willingness on the part of the pioneer Stanford faculty to devote themselves to the guidance and early development of Palo Alto may go far toward explaining the town's rapid growth and solid foundation as a community.

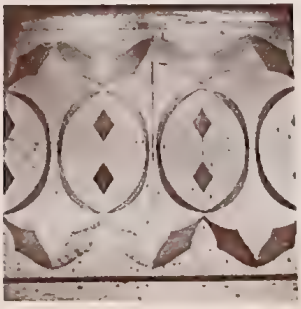
The house located under the trees at **1146 Waverley** was in the final stages of completion in 1893. It was being built for Professor Albert W. Smith and his wife, Professor Mary Roberts Smith, both of Stanford. He was chairman of the mechanical engineering department and she associate professor of social sciences and sociology. The home was designed by the Stanford resident architect, Charles E. Hodges, who was one of the designers of the Holland Tunnel and the George Washington Bridge in New York City. The squared front bay culminates in a fan carving, and stucco with imitation half-timbering decorates the main gable.

The Stanford hymn, "Hail, Stanford, Hail," was the combined creative effort of both these professors, he writing the music and she the lyrics. Mary Smith also wrote a book concerned with "the woman question," a subject still being debated, but now as women's lib. Her courses in social science centered on running a household efficiently. The registrar's wife declared that "she devoted a great deal of thought and ingenious inventiveness to ameliorating the drudgeries of housekeeping...Desiring to know how many miles a woman walks during an average day's housekeeping, she tied a pedometer to her maid's leg and found out."

Squared bay of 1146 Waverley.

The house diagonally across the street at **1221 Waverley** and the one behind it at **430 Kingsley** were built for the Smiths in 1902.

Inlaid mahogany and oak floor at 1221 Waverley.



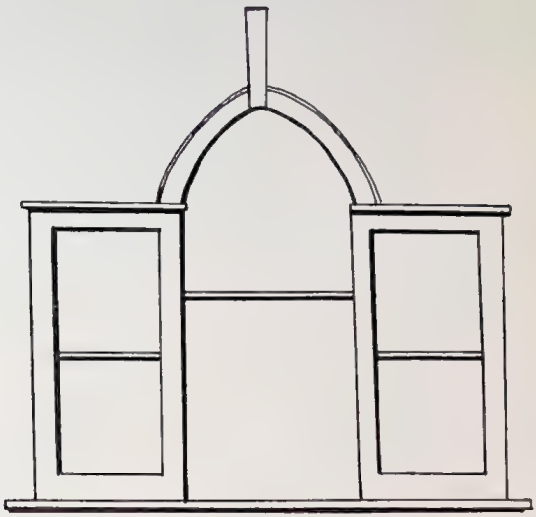
The stately patriarch of the area, standing alone in the center of the block at **433 Kingsley,** was the home of Joseph and Katherine Kellogg Hutchinson, built when Stanford opened. Its drive, lined with palm trees, curved past the tennis courts, coachman's quarters, and barn. The house is a composite of styles: the gambrel roof is typical of Dutch Colonial, but the abbreviated corner tower is Queen Anne. The semi-circular portico and front door are standard Colonial Revival forms.

Mr. Hutchinson was a familiar sight driving his buggy to the Southern Pacific depot to commute to his law office in San Francisco. Nonetheless he was a prime mover in the establishing of Palo Alto. In 1892 the property owners of Palo Alto organized the Improvement Club, "...to look after the interests of said Town and promote its proper improvement and development." Joseph Hutchinson was the first president and the club went to work at once to have part of the streets graveled and one and a half miles of plank sidewalk laid. Other needs of the town which were to be met by this active, public-spirited group were public schools, water works, sewerage, electricity, street railways, and ultimately, town incorporation. The Improvement Club was the nucleus out of which grew the town government, known as the Board of Trustees. Joseph Hutchinson was the first chairman. Hutchinson Avenue was named for him in recognition of the significant role he played in the early development of Palo Alto.

433 Kingsley, the home of Joseph Hutchinson, chairman of Palo Alto's first governing body.

501 Kingsley

The massive house at **501 Kingsley** with its gambrel roof and prominent eaves was built in 1897 at a cost of $4750. It was the residence of Professor Ewald Fluegel, a noted philologist and great Chaucerian scholar, who came to Stanford in 1892 from the University of Leipzig. It was rumored that in his yard a private vault was specially built to hold his numerous personal manuscripts of unpublished research.



Palladian Window 450 Kingsley

The country manor at **450 Kingsley**, pictured on the cover, is 76 years old. Through diligent and tasteful maintenance, its owners have capitalized on the charm of its years. The large gables, unusual arch reaching out over the second story, and the expansive porch lend a sense of grandeur to the structure. A delightful variety of ornamental features is tucked here and there: the Queen Anne corner tower, the twin dormers with bay beneath, the Palladian window (an element of the Colonial Revival style) in the front gable, fish scale shingles, and elaborate window moldings on the side gable. Recalling his pioneer days at Stanford which began in 1891, physics professor Fernando Sanford described walking from his home to the campus over "streets that were mere trails" and chuckled to think his colleagues in the East thought Stanford paid "big" salaries.

The redwood cottage at **374 Kingsley** has harmoniously united with its environment. Such may well have been the desire of its first owners who spent their honeymoon camping in the Sierra. Bolton Coit Brown, after whom a peak in that range is named, and his bride, Lucy Fletcher, one of the young founders of Castilleja Hall, moved here in 1898. Professor Brown was a pioneer member of Stanford's art department. During this time, he was commissioned by the town fathers to design the Palo Alto seal, and for this service he was paid five dollars. He later moved to Woodstock, New York, where he became active in establishing its art colony.

Miss Eleanor Pearson, the other young founder of Castilleja Hall, had J. W. Wells, the contractor, build the cottage at **364 Kingsley** for her in 1899.

356 Kingsley

"A fine, large two-story house of nine rooms" was the new residence of Mrs. L. Chandler in 1893. Today, enhanced by mature planting and recent tasteful restoration, **356 Kingsley** is even finer. The house exhibits strong Greek Revival influence in the return of the eaves (almost hidden by the oak) which suggest the pediment of a Greek temple, in the flat corner boards, and in the slab-like window moldings. The fish scale shingles and rosettes on the bargeboard are Victorian. Skillful use of paint dramatizes the handsome colonial doorway.

In 1897 Mrs. Charlotte Dingley bought the residence and with the help of her sister, ran a boarding house for Stanford professors only. The arrivals of the tally-ho with its load of ebullient professors for meals at Dingley's, is a vivid memory of early residents.

Remarkably effective restoration of 356 Kingsley.

334 Kingsley is a fine example of Colonial Revival style.

In 1903 President David Starr Jordan invited a young physiology professor from the University of Chicago, James Rollin Slonaker, to join his growing faculty. Immediately Professor Slonaker engaged the builder George Mosher to erect the substantial and distinguished home at **334 Kingsley.** The structure is a fine example of the highly symmetrical Colonial Revival style. Slanted bays flank the centered entrance which itself is bordered by narrow window panels. The center dormer is balanced with additional dormers on either side. The dentil cornice, portico with columns and balustrade, and corner pilasters are other characteristic elements.

Slonaker was known for his research on high protein diets and for experiments on the effects of environment, food, and activities on the albino rat. He was interested in the development of the Junior Museum in Palo Alto and contributed to its bird collection.

Loftus Noyes, professor of art, built the surprisingly contemporary house at **1200 Bryant** in 1904. The half-timbering and mullioned windows are the primary decorative features. Professor Angell, who had built 1005 Bryant, moved his family there a few years later.

1200 Bryant – leaded glass window

1121 Bryant, first girls' preparatory school

Two young Radcliffe graduates, Miss Eleanor Pearson and Miss Lucy Fletcher, came to Stanford in 1891 at the request of President David Starr Jordan to establish a girls' preparatory school. The school was housed at 319 Kingsley in the early 1890's and named Castilleja Hall, the Spanish name for the crimson paintbrush which grew on the grounds of its first location in the hills behind the university. The following year the school was moved to 319 Kingsley where it continued until 1901. Miss Catherine Harker operated her school in the same building from 1902 to 1907, but Mrs. Frank Angell, who had bought the property, had the building moved to **1121 Bryant**. Miss Mary Lockey, the founder of the present Castilleja School, conducted classes there from 1907 until 1910 when Dr. Jordan laid the corner-stone for the first new building at 1310 Bryant.

1103 Ramona

Inviting, brown-shingled houses on the edge of Professorville.

1115 Ramona

1125 Ramona

Just on the edge of Professorville is one of the most charming blocks in Palo Alto, the 1100's on Ramona. For several years the earlier residents of Professorville had an unobstructed view from Bryant to the railroad tracks. In the early 1900's Professor I. P. Roberts grew potatoes here, and J. Pearce Mitchell, Palo Alto mayor and Stanford Registrar, pastured his cow.

In 1902 houses began to appear. Among the first was that of Alfred Seale at **1103 Ramona.** It was Alfred's uncle, Henry Seale, who sold Timothy Hopkins most of the land for the original townsite of Palo Alto. (See map on page 4.) The price? $60,000. This land was part of the Seales' portion of the old Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito. Their large home was near the center of their remaining holdings where Jordan Junior High School is today. Seale Avenue formally perpetuates their name. (The Rancho's other owners were the Greers. See page 29.)

The Seale house, like most of its neighbors, has a snug feeling. The gambrel roof embraces the upper story and the shingles are warm in color and texture. The thought of the unique hearth tucked under the stairs would be inviting on a rainy day. The wisteria vine across the front originally crowned an open porch.

The attractive house next door, **1115 Ramona,** built in 1903, was the home of two Stanford professors, Edwin and Chloe Starks. He was a zoologist, specifically an ichthyologist, as was Stanford's president, Dr. Jordan. Mrs. Starks illustrated the works of both men. Their redwood-paneled study and art studio are still intact on the second floor.

Professor W. R. Eckert of the department of mechanical engineering, had **1125 Ramona** built the following year. It, too, has a gambrel roof encompassing the second story, but the open ends are to the back and front instead of the sides. Built at the same time and of similar design, **1139 Ramona** was was the home of the Flemming family. Both houses, due to the interest of their owners, belie their nearly 75 years.

Across the street, the corner house, **1102 Ramona**, dates back to 1903. The interior is modern and somewhat oriental in feeling, providing excellent proof of the varied potential of older houses. The following year **1106 Ramona** was built by a contractor, Albert Cook, and **1112 Ramona** was built for Andrew Browne, assistant professor of mechanical arts.

Crossing the street again, the house at the far corner, **1159 Ramona**, was occupied by the Hadden family. One of the daughters, Miss Anne Hadden, became the first librarian of the Palo Alto Library in 1899. Her sister Elizabeth assisted her. Together they were paid $15 monthly and kept the library open nine hours a day. The city was young to be undertaking a library, but the determination goes back to 1889 when, during a stroll together through the oak groves of what was to be Palo Alto, President Jordan told Andrew Carnegie that the city would shortly be asking for a library. Although Carnegie displayed doubt, in 1903 he donated $10,000.

At the head of this unique block of inviting houses and enduring live oaks stands the very large residence, **221 Kingsley**, built for Mrs. Josiah Fowler in 1900. In spite of its scale, the wide eaves and brown shingles create a feeling of warmth. When her son married Elsie Branner, the daughter of Stanford's second president, John Casper Branner, the young couple was welcomed into the Fowler residence, always called the "mansion" of the neighborhood, for it was so large and beautifully kept.

Partially hidden behind a jungle of foliage stands a large house in well-chosen hues of green. **353 Melville** was built in 1896 at a cost of $3000 for Arly B. Show, professor of European history. The single front gable with the detail on its bargeboard, heightened by a contrasting color, gives a pleasing balance to the expansive porch.

221 Kingsley with its widow's walk, unusual for Palo Alto.

Early photograph of 353 Melville.

Shingle details and mullioned window of 433 Melville.

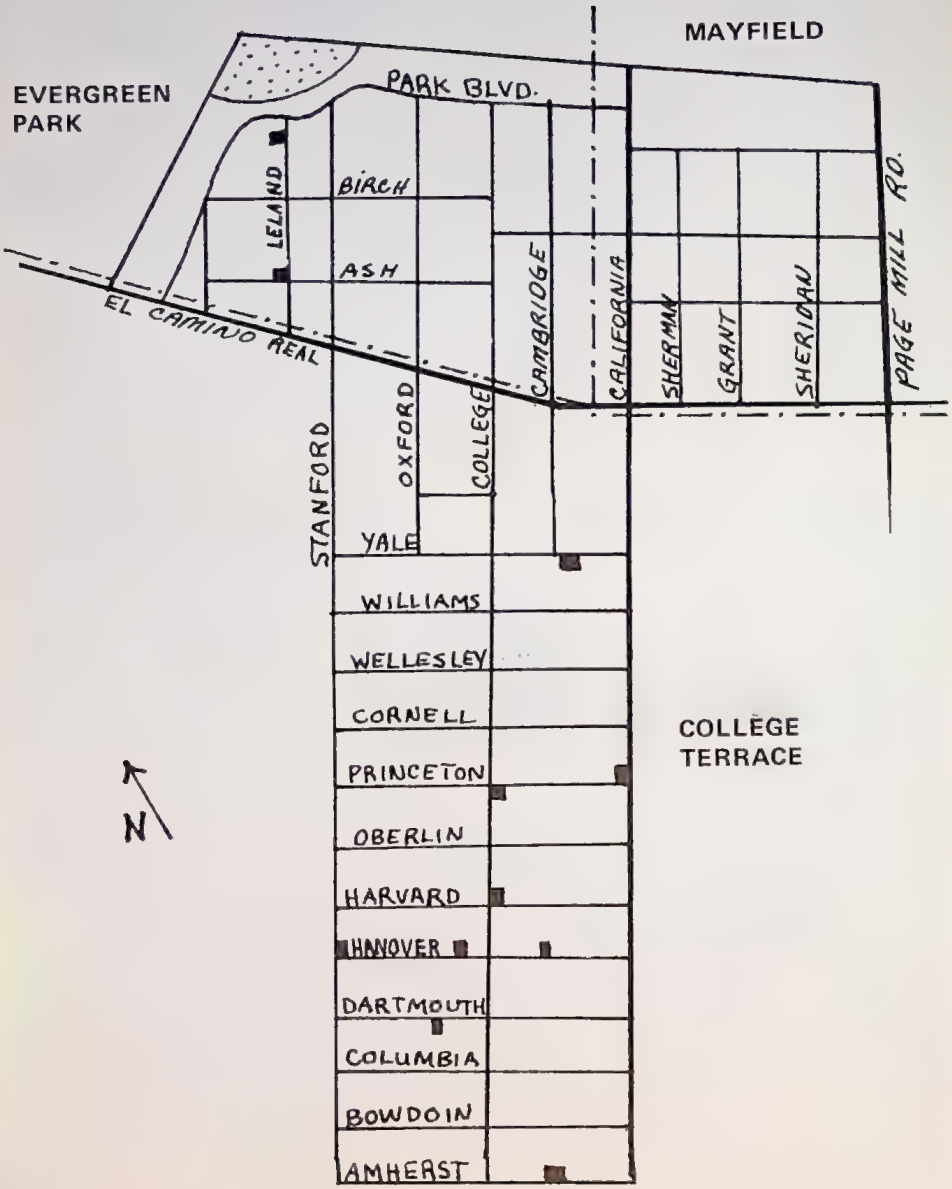
The stately home at **433 Melville** was built in 1897 by E. A. Hettinger, the first contractor in Palo Alto. The home was designed by Professor Arthur B. Clark of Stanford's art department. The home is grand in its proportions, and being far back from the street, it extracts full advantage from its dramatic park-like setting. Sheer decoration is confined to a prominent mullioned window and to the varieties of shingles, some of which are squeezed over the gable window.

The first residents were Professor and Mrs. Charles Gilbert. He had been a student, fellow teacher and collaborator of Dr. Jordan, and was among the first called to Stanford when Jordan became president. Dr. Gilbert was professor of zoology and devoted his expert knowledge to the service of the government and to commercial fisheries. Mrs. Gilbert's special contribution to the early progress of Palo Alto was the founding of the library in 1898.

601 Melville, at the corner of Webster, is an imposing brown-shingled house designed in 1906 by architects Charles and Henry Greene for Theophilus Allen, a mining engineer. The Greenes, most of whose houses are in southern California, influenced the style of Frank Lloyd Wright. Their use of sloping roof lines, heavy timbers and stained woods, and integration of the outdoors with the living area by means of landscaping as well as structural design, make the houses they planned appear surprisingly contemporary despite their turn-of-the-century origins. The interior of the house contains built-in furniture and copious storage space (a rarity for 1906), redwood paneling and beams. The magnificent entry hall houses a cantilevered stairway. Of additional interest are the large redwood beams which have been added recently to the kitchen--originally part of Mrs. Herzinger's barn at 1023 Forest.

601 Melville, larger than it appears from the street, has a massive fireplace in the entry hall.

Mayfield


MAYFIELD
EVERGREEN PARK
PARK BLVD.
LELAND
BIRCH
ASH
EL CAMINO REAL
CAMBRIDGE
CALIFORNIA
SHERMAN
GRANT
SHERIDAN
PAGE MILL RD.
STANFORD
OXFORD
COLLEGE
YALE
WILLIAMS
WELLESLEY
CORNELL
PRINCETON
OBERLIN
HARVARD
HANOVER
DARTMOUTH
COLUMBIA
BOWDOIN
AMHERST
N
COLLEGE TERRACE

Has it ever seemed curious to you that Palo Alto has two long-established shopping centers? That it has two railroad stations? This is because, until 1925, there were two towns. Mayfield was nearly 40 years old when Senator Stanford founded Palo Alto in the wheat fields to the north. In 1853 James Otterson became the first California Avenue merchant when he started a roadhouse for San Francisco-San Jose stage travelers. By 1857 there were a butcher shop, blacksmith shop, grocery store, post office, school, a physician, and a judge. The names of Civil War heroes were used for the streets when the town was laid out in 1867. Page Mill Road was originally Page's Mill because it connected the sawmills in the hills with William Page's lumberyard in Mayfield.

Mrs. Alexander Peers, who came to the area in 1865, declared the seventies to be Mayfield's most prosperous years. At that time it was a shipping point for lumber and grain, and there were no orchardists. In fact, the takeover of the grain fields by the fruit-growers was greatly lamented by many Santa Clara Valley residents. Their reaction to present-day housing tracts may be imagined.

A brewery opened in 1868 and saloons multiplied. When the residents had to choose between the saloons and being the town for the university, they chose the taverns. They short-sightedly judged them to be a proven success, whereas they regarded the university as a dubious venture. During the '90's Palo Alto began, grew, and outstripped Mayfield in every respect. The only apparent difference in the two towns was Palo Alto's prohibition against liquor. Finally Professor Arthur B. Clark led the citizens of Mayfield to pass a similar ordinance in 1905.

COLLEGE TERRACE

Almost every building in original Mayfield has given way to commercial, county, or multiple dwelling projects. In the early days Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan were lined with small, white, one-story houses, each having a front porch and calla lilies.

Across the highway in College Terrace progress was less ruthless. Robert Norton Kee bought land as soon as College Terrace was subdivided in 1888. He had a "handsome residence" built at **2310 Yale,** probably the oldest surviving house, and one of the best-maintained in the Terrace. Its main entrance faces Cambridge because originally both Cambridge and Oxford extended to Amherst. The exterior remains almost the same as it was when pictured on the developer's promotion map. The squared bay, tall windows, paired brackets, and decorative moldings are Victorian features, but the house is less ornate and more symmetrical than many of its era.

Drawing from an 1892 promotion map in the San Jose Daily Mercury.

2310 Yale, the oldest house in College Terrace.

984 California

Angelo Boitano's house at **984 California** has a lofty first floor for good reason: the basement was a commodious wine cellar. Several out-buildings accompanied the house when it was built around 1893. At that time the Terrace was rural. Anyone walking up College Avenue, the only street improved by gravel, would have seen a half dozen horses and at least 20 cows grazing in the fields. Some of the latter constituted dairies of two to four cows.

The Ducker house, 1021 College.

Christopher Ducker, an early resident, had his large home at **1021 College** constructed in 1899. He had settled here in 1864, and soon after operated the Mayfield Brewery which used to stand on California Avenue near the depot. When Mayfield incorporated in 1903 after 50 years of existence (to put it kindly, Mayfield had enjoyed a steady, even growth), Chris Ducker was elected its first trustee. The house has elements of Queen Anne style in the corner tower and window proportions. Round columns support the porch that once was open on the side. There is a belt course between the first and second stories and ornate brackets under the eaves of the side gable.

Mae Griffis moved into her "neat cottage" at **1181 College** in 1903, but the house had been built somewhat earlier. Its size and simplicity are typical of many Mayfield homes spanning 1900. Square pillars support the porch which may well be an eastern carryover. Most residents were newcomers to the area; half were from foreign countries. Enamored of California's climate, they tended to overestimate the warmth of summer evenings.

Mrs. Griffis was a seamstress and also rented rooms to Stanford students. Since dormitory space never kept up with enrollments, such arrangements were common in the Terrace and also in Palo Alto. Her students ate at the Entre Nous Eating Club (later known as Los Arcos) a block down on Harvard.

Eating clubs became part of Stanford University life shortly after the school's opening. Two or three times a day students poured down Escondido to College Terrace. The clubs provided their members with meals and a social unit, but not lodgings or secret rituals as did fraternities. There was a spirit of rivalry between the clubs and fraternities, with the clubs coming out the better scholastically. When a club member was asked his fraternity affiliation, his reply was "Alfi Ata Tomato." The three houses at the corner of Harvard and Stanford were eating clubs for a time. Welakahao was the name of the eating club at **2151 Hanover.** Although extensively remodeled, one can still see traces of its probable 1893 vintage in the scalloped shingles in the peak of the front gable and in the squared second-story bay with narrow windows resting on the slanted first-story bay.

About the time of the 1906 earthquake the Marchmont Club at **2150 Dartmouth** was started. The unusual proportions of the building are due to the narrowness of its lot--25 feet--the frontage of all Terrace lots.

1181 College

Gable of 2151 Hanover, Welakahao Club.

Marchmont Club, 2150 Dartmouth.

1281 Stanford may have been a store in the 1880's.

Architecturally unimportant, but curious, is the house which comes right up to the sidewalk at **1281 Stanford.** Its origin is uncertain but it may have been built in the late '80's as a store for the men who were constructing the new university. It used to have a square false front.

Although the developers envisioned College Terrace property as being purchased by faculty members and fraternities, Professor Arthur B. Clark was one of the few who settled here. He came to Stanford in its second year and designed a house of typical rustic siding at **2257 Hanover** in 1893. Professor Clark was an eminent member of the art department who pioneered the teaching of art at the university level, his art history course always enjoying a large enrollment. Nonetheless, in 1908 protesting students marched over to Hanover Street to demonstrate against the removal of some students who had violated university regulations on liquor. As chairman of the Student Affairs Committee, Clark represented the Establishment, a target of protest then as today. Professor Clark designed many Palo Alto houses, including Herbert Hoover's campus home, which is now used by Stanford presidents. As a far-sighted chairman of the Palo Alto Planning Commission, he helped formulate the first master plan in 1927.

At the upper end of the Terrace the developer erected several "Come on " or model houses in the early '90's. Three of them in the 1400 and 1500 blocks of College Avenue abound with typical gables, bay windows, fancy cornices, and bargeboards. The tank house of one remains. It never had the usual windmill, but was run by a gasoline engine.

The finest example of the period is **2275 Amherst,** built in 1893. It was the "handsome residence" of Walter Miller who was a member of Stanford's original faculty. He taught Latin and was unpopular with the neighboring Clark children because he would not allow his own children to eat breakfast until they had memorized their Latin conjugations. Some thoughtful observation will uncover a multitude of embellishment: the spindles at the peak of the side gable, the scalloped shingles, the belt course between the first and second stories, and the brackets over the bay windows with fan-like carving and pendant at the corner. The corner tower has a pyramid roof. The front is a fantasy of gables: the main one with its window eyes, spindles, and shingles; a false one with medallions; and finally one over the porch with concave medallions and an acorn pendant. The porch columns might be termed "millman's folly," a product of the irrepressible motor-driven lathe. Originally the banister went down the stairs and the porch was open around to the side.

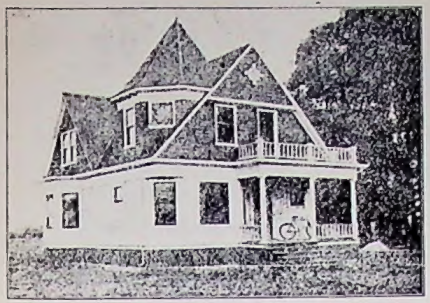
2275 Amherst – side gable.

Early picture taken from the forme Cambridge Avenue extension.

EVERGREEN PARK

The Evergreen Park tract (see map), like Mayfield and College Terrace, grew slowly. One of the first houses was that of S. W. Lockwood, a director of the Cooperative Land and Trust Company which opened the tract in 1904. His gabled residence at **390 Leland** is in the wedding cake style, covered with weighty decoration for its own sake. Originally the front of the house was adorned by several palms--a plant which, like the calla lily, had fascination for newcomers.

The miniature gable over the front entrance of 390 Leland repeats the overhanging main gable. (The decorative grilled vent is shown in detail inside the back cover.)



250 Leland, pictured in a turn-of-the-century newspaper as "a cottage in the one time barley fields."

250 Leland, with its Queen Anne tower, was built in a barley field a year later. The house is unchanged except for the wealth of greenery which nestles the structure into its surroundings.

By now the reader can probably spot the oldest residences and cottages himself. In Evergreen Park there are at least ten others which date from 1905 to 1910. The easiest to find are two stories. Common characteristics are slanted bay windows, oval windows, leaded glass, columns supporting the porch, a dentil under the eaves, elaborate balustrades, and narrow siding. Can you locate them?

250 Leland over half a century later.

SCATTERED ORPHANS

In South Palo Alto there are three old houses forming an unlikely Victorian island in the surrounding modern and ranch-style neighborhood. One might consider them to have been farmhouses originally, as the locations on El Carmelo and Ramona would have been far out of town in the early days. However, in each case, these houses were built in the oldest part of downtown Palo Alto and then moved at a much later date to their present sites. At that time, relocating a house to clear a site for new use was a common practice.

At **2950 Ramona** is a small white frame bungalow built in 1899 at 455 Bryant and occupied by E. C. Weingartner, a druggist on University Avenue. In 1949 it was moved to its present location to make way for a new food market. The side of the house faces the street and has undergone some alteration, but a careful look from El Carmelo will reveal the pediment-shaped gable with two styles of shingles and a round window over a slanted bay.

The tall two-story house at **315 El Carmelo** was built in 1892 for Mrs. M. E. Summerfield in downtown Palo Alto as a boarding house. In 1947 it was moved from 164 Hamilton to its present site, which complied with the requirement that a relocated house be set beyond the city limits.

The house presently at **317 El Carmelo** was built in 1897 for Mrs. Mary Wisdom at a cost of $800. It was moved to the El Carmelo site from 413 Emerson in 1946. Its slanted bay with bracket and pendant detail and the millwork trim of the porch are features displayed by many "neat cottages" of early Palo Alto.

317 El Carmelo, one isolated Victorian preserved through relocation.

For Reference

Not to be taken

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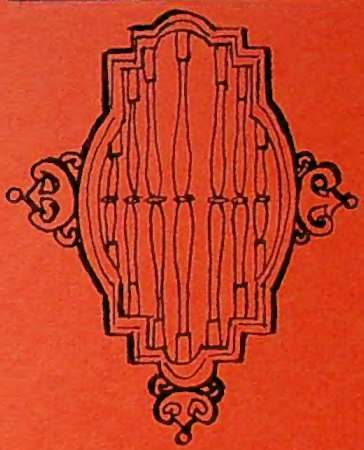

This booklet has attempted to create an appreciation for Palo Alto's early homes by delineating their part in our heritage--historically and visually. Although the survival of all structures included here is not anticipated as a possibility, it is hoped that when measures to improve the quality of Palo Alto's environment are considered, the tangible evidence of the past and the visual texture provided by these historic buildings will be evaluated along with other relevant factors.

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